BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave. FIFTH-AVE. THEATER .- "Surf."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "Duke's Motto." Feehter. OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Aminadab Sleek," "The Spit

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Opera Bouffe: "Genevieve de Brabast." Mrs. Howard Paul THE TAMMANY .- "The Glorious Seven," &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Brondway and 30th-st.—From 9 a.m. 410 p.m. A13: "Pilgrin of Love." A18: "Faust." Giant. CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES, Astor-place,-Day

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Third Winter Exhibition. NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-Grand Pro

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-Miscellaneous per LAURA C. HOLLOWAY: Cooper Institute. "Char-

PROF. NOYES, M. D.-Young Men's Christian

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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 5. West Thirty-second-st, junction of Broadway and Sixth ave. where advertisements for The Transdents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 5 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 72 in the evening.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1879.

Paris continues agitated. In the Corps Legislatif M. Ke ratry charged that Napoleon sought to corrupt the leaders of the Legislature. —— The Roman Government has confiscated copies of the Augsburg Gazette, containing a draft of the canon of infallibility. - Spain is will ing to treat for peace with Peru and Chili. .... In the House of Lords the Alabama papers were submitted; in the Commons the motion annulling Mr. O'Donova Rossa's election was carried by a large majority.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported for the reorganization of the Marine Hospital service; the Nava Deficiency ball was passed; the bill authorizing raliron lines from Washington to New York, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, was reported favorably; the Mississippi bill was discussed, but no vote was reached. - In the American citizens in British prisons was discussed; a Revolutionary veteran was admitted to the privileges. the floor; the Legislative Appropriation bill was debated but no decisive action was taken.

The State Legislature has redlected Judge Bosworth Police Commissioner, and Francis Kernan Regent of the University. — A proposition has been introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature for a ship canal to Newark Gov. Geary has vetoed the Philadelphia Metropol tan Police bill and the bill for the relief of Dr. Schoeppe Two policemen were dangerously wounded by a negro in New-Orleans yesterday. Two men were buried by the caving in of a well at Fort Edward, N. Y. and only one was rescued. \_\_\_\_ The business portion of Port Glison, Miss., has been burned.

The charges of fraud in the Methodist Book Concern have been proved untrue. - The insurance compa-nies demand that Legislative investigations into their business be public. — Wm. E. Dodge has beer reflected President of the Evangelical Alliance. The bark, John Griffin, has been confiscated for smur Reynolds has been arraigned for the murde of Townsend, and will be tried next week. --- Mr Fick's suit against Mr. Ramsey, in the Susquehauna Pariroad case, is on before Judge Postmaster Roberts of Brooklyn has been admitted to bail. — Gold, 1302, 1204, 1204. Temperature, 29, 37,

It was evidently believed, yesterday, in Washington that Gen. Butler and Mr. Samuel Cox had the advantage in the contest in blackguardism on the floor of the House. Perhaps they had; but any of the noisy urchins about our City-Hall Park could have beaten them. If these things are to "carry the House," we should send our boot-blacks to Congress instead of our prize-fighters, faro-dealers, and carpet-

No further outbreak is reported from Paris: but the Corps Legislatif, as usual, furnished its sensation. Count Keratry, dissatisfied with the manner in which Minister Richard answered a question relative to the missing papers of Napoleon I., has been tempted to say that the ministry is no longer parliamentary, but belongs to the Court. Whatever be the good intentions of the Ollivier ministry-and the Paris of Baron Haussman and the barricades is paved with good intentions-M. Keratry's charge will stand. The Count has gone so far as to declare that the present Napoleon has sought to corrupt the leaders of the legislative body, and he might have said worse had the President of the Corps allowed him to proceed. How can an empire be a blessing where suppression of this kind daily and hourly

If we may judge from the debate in the House the other day, that excellent Democrat, Mr. Niblack of Indiana, desires that the costly folly of The Congressional Globe shall be perpetuated in order that his descendants may have the satisfaction of seeing his name in print. Cannot we compromise with Mr. Niblack? We certainly wish him all the immortality he can earn, and at least as much more; but will he not consent to accept it in a cheaper form? Suppose we set up a brazen image in his honor, or something in the sculptor's line. It will be cheaper for us. and surer for him; and even if Clark Mills made it it could not be more hideous than the portunity. average work of art which Congressmen are perpetually proposing to buy for the adornment of the Capitol. Try the statue, Mr. Niblack, and let us abandon The Chobe.

The delay on the question of the admission of Mississippi, unwise and deplorable in itself, was vesterday rendered disgusting, in the Senate, by the senseless recriminations to which it led. This business of baiting Mr. Sumner and Mr. Trumbull has gone already a great deal too far. If Senators who stand high in the public esteem wish to retain that position, they must preserve somewhat of that respect for themselves which they expect the country to exhibit toward them. For the rest, we beg once more to remind the in the admission of Mississippi which has not already been effectually disposed of in the vote so as to effect it. previous debates. The State should be admitted-should be admitted at once, promptly,

believe the admission imprudent;-why not submit gracefully when you must submit?

Some months ago there was an excitement especially among the Methodists, in consequence of rumors of defalcation and mismanagement, in various points, of the great Book Concern in Mulberry-st. Great alarm was aroused, and for a time there was smoke enough to warrant the suspicion that fire existed somewhere. Within the last two weeks the charges have been investigated by a Committee of Fifteen from as many Conferences As a result they completely justify the management of the Book Concern, and specially praise Dr. Carlton, the Agent. The Committee justly say that the "report will be read with profound interest and gratification by all Methodists and friends of Method-'ism." They should have added, "and by all good citizens of every faith." It is printed on our second page. We only hope that no future investigations may show that this report, like some previous ones, conceals more than it explains.

CUBA-BELLIGERENCY. The "interviewing" nuisance is one which shows no signs of abatement. Indeed, it seems to us not calculated to yield to any remedial application less vigorous than a horsewhip. What shall be done to mitigate its atrocities! Public men are held up to popular gaze as expressing the most absurd opinions, on the assertion of some vagrant Bohemian whose word would not be taken for a glass of toddy, yet who pretends to have drawn from our foremost men columns of slap-dash criticism on the foreign and domestic policy of our own and other Governments-criticism which should only have been hazarded after the most mature consideration, and in terms carefully weighed and chosen. Surely, there should be some corrective for an abuse so flagrant.

"Your correspondent" of The World has just been interviewing Mr. Sumner with respect to Cuba, and professes to have pumped him to the following effect :

"Correspondent-Mr. Sumner, do you think that, in view of the late reported successes of the Cubans, an the generally more promising aspect of their affairs, the attitude of the Administration on the question of accordng Cuba belligerent rights will undergo any immediate

" Mr. Sumner-No. Sir. The question is, in my opinion as far from a solution as ever. Indeed, the position of the Government on this question is made even still more delicate from the very fact of the possible truth of the reports to which you allude. Granting that those reports are correct-which, however, I am strongly inclined to doubt, considering the channels through which they reach us-the successes gained are not of themselves of any ma terial importance to the Cubans, nor of any signal disadvantage to the Spaniards. In this view of th case, the Government cannot commit itself to any fixed ine of policy, either favorable or adversative to th cause of the revolutionists, until evidence shall have been adduced which shall conclusively prove that the on power or the other is clearly in the ascendant, without the possibility, or rather the probability, of reverse. Gen Puello may or may not have been defeated at Guaimaro he yet has at his disposal a large force of men and an unexhausted exchequer-two most vital elements to the successful prosecution of war, no matter where may be the theater of action. These the Cubans do not posses at least in an equal degree; and their defeat in the lat battles would probably have scaled their fate beyond the power or hope of resuscitation. There is no probability, it clamor on the Cuban question until the Cubans shall have accomplished the following results: First, given evidence of their ability as a military power to accomplish the purpose they profess to be able to accomplish, viz. : the driving out of the Spaniards from the island at the point of the bayonet; second, the occupation of some city or impregnable position where all matters having an international or legal bearing may be adjusted without the fear of a reversal of judgment in case of Spanish success a the field. The latter event necessarily implies the clothe it with the degree of importance that it in my opinion deserves. The Government is not, then, sufficiently assured on these spoints to enable to fix its line of policy. Unquestionably the feeling of the American people is in favor of the recognition of Cuba without further delay; but I hardly We are, par excellence, as a nation, creatures of impulse and are prone to give free rein to our ideas without suff if carried into practical effect. This question of Cuba is not really understood by one out of a hundred of our so called thinking men. The workings of the secret ma chinery have not yet been exposed to the public gaze. It is not so much what the Cubans have failed, or may fail to accomplish, to which is attributable the present atti tude of the Government on this question, as it is the probable results that will follow the recognition of her elligerency by the United States. In the latter case Spain has distinctly avowed her intention of making it casus belli, notwithstanding that the result of a way between the two Governments could have but one possi

ele result-the discomfiture of the weaker power." Comments by The Tribune.

It is by no means incredible that a corre spondent of The World should be unconscious of a difference between recognizing a state of belligerency and recognizing the independence of an insurgent power; but Mr. Sumner is of another sort; and we, judging solely from in trinsfe evidence, pronounce the above a fabrication. He cannot have so confounded two things so radically, glaringly different.

Belligerency is a fact. You recognize or fail to recognize it, just as you would deal with a ery that your neighbor's house was on fire. Independence is also a fact, but one totally different from belligerency, Mr. Sumner can not have confounded them.

To recognize belligerency is simply to recog nize a state of war. Does this exist in Cuba? or does it not? How long must the struggle go on there, as it has gone for the last eighteen months, before it will be proper to say that the parties to that struggle are belligerents?

Great Britain and France recognized the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent before one serious action had taken place in this country. We thought this premature and indicative of an unfriendly spirit, but did not regard it as justifying a declaration of war on our part. Now, it seems, that Spain will make war upon us, if we recognize the Cubans as belligerents! We do not believe it. We do not believe that Mr. Summer ever said it. But, if Spain would really make war upon us for that, we trust that she may have an early op-

THE HOUSE ON THE TARIFF. The Sun says of the late Tariff vote in the

House of Representatives that "The resolutions were sent to the table by only 12 majority. If a direct vote could have been obtained, at least 10 more Republicans would have taken sides wit the Democrats, and Mr. Marshail's resolutions in favor of a purely revenue tariff would have been adopted."

-If there are ten more Republicans who approve Marshalf's resolutions, why didn't they vote against laying them on the table, and then against fastening them there by laying the motion to reconsider on the table also? "Call you this backing your friends?"

The Sun knows better-or, if not, it is solitary in not knowing better. Mr. Marshall's resolve was voted down because a majority was Senate that there can be no reason for delay averse to its doctrine and object. Members of Congress generally know what they mean, and

-And now will The Sun unite in urging the Free-Traders in Congress to adopt Wells's bill, modifying it as they shall see fit, and pit it does not suggest that an allowance should be

whom they prefer to introduce it, (a Republican would, perhaps, give it a better chance,) and ask Gen. Schenck to agree on the day and hour for taking a vote on substituting that bill for the Committee's? We are sure the Chairman will give them a fair show. Do let us see the House brought to a direct vote on the issue of Protection against Free-Trade!

FUNERAL HONORS. One of Dr. Southey's forgotten eclogues be gins with, "Whom are they ushering from the world, with all this long parade and pomp of "death?"-and from the response it appears that the funeral is that of an alderman who died worth his plum. Those of our readers who have a taste for such grimly brilliant displays have found full descriptions in our columns of the honors paid upon this side of the ocean to the dust of George Peabody. For our own part, as taste is licensed, we cannot but regret that the obsequies of this excellent and generous man were not conducted with something less of parade, and with observances more indicative of his peaceful and private career. The stately ship-of-war, the little fleet of armed vessels which floated in attendance, the thunderous salutes which poured from "the "adamantine lips" of gigantic ordnance, the scenic arrangement of the chamber of stateare we wrong in the suggestion that these are not tributes which would have commended themselves to the simple tastes of the departed merchant, could be have foreseen them? Those of his last thoughts which were not given to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, were bestowed upon more than princely projects for the cultivation of the human intellect; and a train of school-children following the bier as mourners would have been far more appropriate than bristling regiments of infantry moving with the precision of battle array, as if they were following to the sepulcher a master of the bloody art of war. It is a singular proof either of the poverty of our resources or the perversion of our taste, that we are unable to project and carry out public displays, even of the more peaceful character, without a profuse and most inappropriate waste of gunpowder. If Mr. George Peabody had been the hero of battles-royal by sea, or of great and decisive engagements by land, the etiquette of his profession would have required his companions-in-arms to pay him the usual professional tribute. But the excellent man was a dealer in stocks. It would have made no difference, we suppose, in the display, if he had been a poet.

If some stranger unacquainted with the truth had seen "the funeral car" which was used at Portland, a miracle of somber magnificence, fourteen feet long and seven feet wide, ten feet high, draped with black broadcloth, and with black velvet, silver-fringed, decorated with white tassels and black rosettes, and surmounted by a stuffed eagle, the whole being drawn by "six magnificent horses caparisoned "in black to their feet,"-if a stranger had seen this, and heard the salvos thundering from fort and arsenal; and if this observer had been told [that this was the funeral pageant of a distinguished man, would be for a moment have surmised that these were honors paid to "a distinguished philanthropist?" Nor would his wonder at the pomp without have been lessened by the pomp within-the great hall from which the light of the blessed sun was excluded, its walls black with heavy hangings, its ceiling supporting a sable canopy, while the inscriptions are a Latin scrap from Sallust, and another Latin scrap from Terence, with two more Latin scraps from nobody in particular. The catafalque upon which the bones of the old philanthropist were laid was a marvel of upholstery. And, finally, the railway car which carried Mr. Peabody's remains to his little native village was a more mournfully magnificent vehicle than any which ever before moved over the iron road.

There was not one of these honors, so they had been appropriate, which the least genial man would have grudged to the memory of the great and charitable merchant; but we must be pardoned for thinking that to a great extent they lacked sobriety, and must have been distasteful to deep and genuine feeling. If ever a good man deserved honors not in the least theatrical, as little as possible conventional, that man was George Peabody. The Greeks would have wreathed his coffin with the brightest of flowers and carried it upon its last journey, with many a song of triumphant and hopeful significance.

We venture upon these remarks mainly be cause we deeply revere the character of Mr. Peabody and fully appreciate the excellence of his example. In an age of profuse generosity, his imperial largesse, bestowed by his living hand, dwarfs all the mortuary gifts in ecclesiastical history, and makes many a celebrated bequest small by comparison. Men are not common who, having spent long years in the accumulation of wealth, devote their last days to its lavish distribution. Apart from the great foundations which will preserve his name, Mr. Peabody will be remembered as almost the originator of a new system of public munificence. The miser dies with his gold greedily clutched, leaving heirs to wrangle over it and the law to waste it, and the next generation will forget his name. Mr. Peabody will be remembered as one free from a frequent infirmity of old age, who divested himself of millions, and went, comparatively a poor man, to the tomb.

HOW THE MONEY GETS AWAY. The People of this country, without distinction of sect or party, are convinced that their government costs more than it need, and they are intent on a thorough retrenchment. How they are foiled and baffled in this purpose is pretty fairly indicated by the following exposé:

The attention of Congress having been drawn to what seemed to be a considerable increase in the annual cost of our Navy (that is, of its officers) the House, on the 17th ult., resolved to ask Secretary Boutwell what this meant. The Secretary promptly answered, transmitting a report from the Second Controller, which

"I have the honor to state that, upon the 1st day of June, 1866, an addition was made to the pay of Navy officers, in conformity with the terms of the following order

cers, in conformity with the terms of the following order of the Secretary of the Navy."

Navy Department, May 22, 1866.

General Orden No. 72.—"Congress having, in view of the call for in creased compensation to officers of the Navy, repealed the law which prohibited any allowance to them fire rest of quarters, or to pay rest to furniture, or for lights, or fuel, No. Ac., the department, in order to prevent a recurrence of the irregulations, abuses, and arbitrary allowances abled accasioned the prohibition, deems it proper to establish a fixed rate of some personnel or the extra discussions which were prohibited by the law new repealed. Accordingly, from and after the fixed any of June, previous, officers who are not provided with quarter on above stations, well by eliment a sum equal to thirty three and one third per cardian of their pay in lien of sail allowances, accept to mileage of traveling expenses under orders and those prevised with auch quarters herealy per centum of their pay in lies of sail silowances. The set of March 2, 1805, busing increased the pay of midshipune and mater.

-Here you see the venerable Gideon putting up the pay of officers on shore without saving By your leave," to Congress, or giving publie intimation that he does it. He does not apply to Congress for anthority to do it-he the expression of aggravating suspicions. against Gen. Schenck's before the House and made—he simply "deems it proper" to make "cists, persistently shutting its heart and There is an organized influence at work in the

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870. Why fight the inevitable? Grant that you the country? Let them select the man by a large addition to these officers' emoluments; and that ends the matter. Controller Broadhead, being required to say by what authority such payments are made, thus answers:

"The order of the Secretary is the only authority fo payments beyond the respective salaries allowed by law; and such payments have been credited to the disbursing officers, under the decision of the Supreme Court, in The United States agt. Jones (18 Howard, 92), in which it i held, among other things, 'that the accounting officers of the Treasury have not the burden of responsibility cast upon them of revising the judgments, correcting the supposed mistakes, or annulling the orders, of the heads of departments."

-So you see that if any verdant person has imagined that "accounting officers of the "Treasury" undertake to obey the laws of the land, he is egregiously mistaken. They are careful not to correct the mistakes nor "annul the orders" of their official superior; and, if he should order them to empty the Treasury into some pet's pocket, they would do it, law or no law.

Well: what is the effect, the net result, or as Mantilini would express it, the "demnition total," of this little eccentricity of Gideon? The Controller, with refreshing candor,

replies: "The second question of the resolution asks for 'the annual amount of the increase, and its total amount since

the increase was made. "A statement from the Fourth Auditor, of which copy is herewith transmitted, shows that the increase of pay under the order of the Secretary was, for

1866, seven months \$649,537 78 1869. \$803,793 51 1867. 1,198,909 29 1858. 1,021,741 31 Total \$3,763,981 89 "This is an approximate result, but I have no doubt whatever of its substantial accuracy. If there be error, it is not by over-statement."

-The weakness of language precludes any comment on the above.

A WONDROUS CHANGE.

The Democracy at Albany, when no question of public plunder is at issue, manage to dwell together in the most delightful harmony; but let the least morsel of patronage be presented, and it is pounced upon with such unanimous avidity that an immediate commotion is the consequence. This distinctively Democratic proclivity was never more forcibly illustrated than during the late caucus to nominate a Police Commissioner, when Mr. Jacobs essayed to vindicate Democratic consistency by offering a resolution pledging the party to the imme diate abolition of all Commissions. Instantly a storm arose, for there is patronage in these things, and it was not to be supposed that the faithful would formally surrender them without a struggle. It was remembered that some of the Commissions are filled with Democrats, that all existing ones can be, and, most of all,

that Mr. Sweeny's new charter creates many

so many were eagerly longing for it? Despite his experience of Democratic nature, Mr. Jacobs evidently thought so; but although abetted in chivalric style by Senators Genet, Creamer and Hardenburgh, he in vain reminded the caucus that the Democracy had been pledged again and again to the demolition of these Republican excrescences. Speaker Hitchman at first stood manfully by the crusaders; but discovering that the resolution doomed the Board of Education, whereof he is clerk at a comfortable salary, he declined to surrender " my individual judgment" in these matters, and earnestly asked whether members were willing "to let it go forth that we are determined to strike down, "without discrimination, the good with the evil." Mr. Hitchman convinced his brethren that there was good in Commissions when in Democratic possession; and so, the sacred right of local self-government to the contrary notwithstanding, and despite the efforts of Mr. Jacobs, the caucus dodged the question by adjourning without a vote.

The Democratic voice of New-York has shouted nothing but Commissions at us for years, and has done it so reproachfully that we had at last almost come to consider these In particular, there is neither seed-time nor institutions as in the highest degree unconstitutional, and the most heinous of Republican crimes. But just as we are on the verge of total conversion, and nearly ready to admit that there is no valid excuse for these legislative usurpations, a caucus of our accusers declines to declare that Commissions ought to be abolished. And beyond all this, Mr. Sweeny, whom we so wronged by our tyrannical devices, is so forgiving as to bring in a new charter which not only retains the Commissions we already have, but creates some entirely new

A FAGOT FROM THE COLISEUM. Bret Harte, in describing the rise and fall of a California scientific association, gives a sweet picture of the placid virtues of its principal

member: "He was the most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown, And on several occasions he had cleaned out the town!

The "Bostonian" who writes the small pamphlet before us, with the title which we borrow for a heading, has certainly some blood relationship with the California Browns, He is the quietest and the most sarcastic man, and he certainly devotes himself to "cleaning out" with great thoroughness the musical taste of his beloved city.

And surely, if there is anything admirable in Boston, it is the thorough enthusiam which the city awakens in the heart of its children, however they differ on all other points. Here is our worthy friend and brother, John S. Dwight, who believed that the musical purity of Boston was forever endangered by the Coliseum. And here is our pamphleteer, who believes that nothing but the Coliseum saved Boston from the depths of musical hypocrisy. The one believes in Bach and Beethoven; the other with apparently as high a standard of personal culture, yet believes in negro melodies and "training tunes." The one wishes to begin musical education with as much as possible, the other with as little. Mr. Dwight wishes (in the phrase of Emerson) "to hitch his wagon "to a star;" the "Bostonian" insists on building from Mother Earth, and reaching Orion and the Pleiades by-and-by. Both are courteous, quiet, well-educated gentlemen, capable of very emphatic sarcasm; we should judge from internal evidence that they had probably studied at the same university, moved in the same society, and played the same music. Yet for teaching music to the million, and only agree at best in the conviction that, after all, there is nothing like Boston. This loyalty to their home is as much to be relied on-though motive-with that attributed by Scott's Bailie Jarvie to the Highlanders of his day. He declared that, however they might quarrel among themselves, they were "sure to join in the lang "run against a' civilized folks that hae purses "in their pouches and wear breeks on their tally with their prior oral announcement. "hinder ends."

The theory of "a Bostonian" is that Mr. Dwight and his school have strained the musical conscience of the Boston community too severely; that men and women are thereby

"opening its head." "Our ears have been United States to destroy every America a in cultivated till they overshadow our other organs." "Song-writers and song-singers are treated as something unclean, as publicans and sinners." "The Viennese are brought up on waltzes, and their bands play Verdi night and day. \* \* \* But we! Look at our programmes. The London Athenaum tells us nothing so classic can be found in all England. Who ever supposed it could ?" Then he depicts touchingly the sorrows of a Bostonian of undue levity "tired of being always wise," and hovering at the door of a balladconcert, but hastily concealing himself so soon as a man of properly educated mind comes by. Yet, after all, he declares, Handel is not a god; Beethoven is often unintelligible, and some of Bach's music [exceedingly antiquated. | the other by imprisonment. We do not see the All of which is announced, of course, with many apologies and deprecatory waves of the tinctions, at least until we have a more scien-

hand. Thus much for criticism; and in bringing forward his own theory of musical training he at the animus, intelligent panels being aided declares boldly that the American people, even in Boston, are in a state of musical childhood. be willing to forego our tastes and never to hear any of these, to laugh at them; to spend our play-hours with our Paradise Lost, our Inferno, our Sordello and Titan, or their equivalents, and say we like them, some no doubt with reason. But the mass of us run the risk of becoming, without knowing it, merely good, little, unnatural monsters."

There is a good deal of sense in this, no doubt, and it is applicable to the musical training of the nation at large. It is, perhaps, only half the truth, but the other half has had full justice done it in the "Journal of Music," of which our writer readily admits, quoting from an accomplished European musician, that "there "is no such musical paper in England, and 'none better in Germany." The only question this daring pamphleteer suggests is whether it may not be too good. For the mass of the people, might we not concede something more elementary? To this question, he thinks, the Coliseum brought an answer, and even its artillery and anvils had this advantage, that they at least began low enough down. If he had thought of it, he might have taken for his motto that excellent medical maxim of Hippocrates, father of medicine, "The second-best medicine is better than the best, if the patient likes it best." And perhaps we had better not put our American patients on an exclusive regimen of Beethoven, when every new ones for the especial emolument of his blackguard boy in the street displays so hearty friends. Should all this be thrown away while an appetite for "Shoo Fly."

> It is an alleged defect in our literature that the truly American novel is not yet forthcoming; but the basis of fact for such a production can now be furnished. The title may be "The Adventures of the Senator from Greene; or, The Life of an Aspirant for "Office." As the former, the hero culminated in the General Assembly of Tennessee, just after the reconstruction. Personally, he was ruddy and of a cherubic plumpness. In the State Senate he personified vis inertia. Next appearing as a candidate for Congressional honors, he afterward undertook to contest the seat of the successful Representative. Disappointed, he remained in Washington begging for office, At the last gasp of a desperate extremity, he received an appointment to the United States Consulship at the Falkland Islands. From that insulated and isolated locality he has written a letter to the Governor of his native State--a plaint, a dirge, a long lament from o'er the sweeping sea. He says: "Beyond this no vessel ever sails," and grimly declares that the next point of interest to voyagers thither is the South Pole. harvest, grain, bushes nor trees. It snows every month in the year, and it blows all the time, usually with the greatest violence. Population on all the Islands less than 300, and all very poor. "Expenses very high and no comforts of life whatever. I'll come home the first op-'portunity."

Here, then, are the materials for a novel from real life: the mania of office substituting for home and hope, despair and a desolate island. The genial gentleman, who might have become a worthy member of the Fat Man's Club, is left 12,000 miles away, "remote, unfriended, "melancholy, slow." At this astronomical distance, his light may go out altogether quite an age before the fact becomes perceptible here The only consoling feature in his lot is that the force of nature fell short there of creating frogs, fleas, spiders, or bed-bugs. The unhappy exile wants Government employ in Nashville His own words may answer him, and might be advantageously inscribed over every doorway where the office-seeker strives for entrance: "This is only a harbor for wrecks."

It was necessary to the attainment of the ends of the Charter conspirators that there should be no check upon frauds on the ballot, and therefore we find in Section 146, relating to elections, this proviso: "Provided that the "due public announcement by canvassers of "an election district of any result shall be prima facie evidence of the fact thereof, and "if the returns filed do not correspond with such announcement, the said returns filed "shall not be counted until the discrepancy "has been explained by said District Canvass-"ers to the satisfaction of the Board." With the Charter, Mr. Frear introduced an election law, in the 14th Section of which precisely the same language is used, so that there can be no doubt that Mr. Sweeny has fully !determined upon arrogating to himself the naming of all elective officers, as well as those appointed. Anything more admirably designed than this machinery to accomplish that result it is impossible to imagine; and in order that it may work smoothly and effectively, the present Bureau of Elections is abolished, and all its powers remanded to the Board of Supervisors. Canvassers and Inspectors of Elections are, indeed, to be elected by the people, but all vacancies are to be filled by the Supervisors, and we may be sure none but they differ absolutely and totally in their plans the creatures of the Ring will be in charge of the ballet-boxes on election day. These are the persons whose announcement is to be prima facie evidence of the result, and who must explain discrepancies to the satisfaction not, we admit, proceeding from the same of their allies in fraud, the Supervisors. They are not required to finish the canvass by signing and sealing up the returns [before making the "due public announcement," and will be sure to save themselves the trouble of subsequent explanations by [making the returns

Every man of sense will say with M. Thiers What I cannot comprehend is, that when a Political Economy is in that sentence. It is, too, in the debate on the British commercial treaty: certain kind of industry has been established an unanswerable condemnation of the entire in a country it should be left to perish." doctrine of Free Trade, which kills the labor

dustry which competes with that of G. cat Britain, and to enthrone British trade a rd commerce on the ruins. More incomprehens ble than the paradox that troubled Thiers is the wonder that Americans enter that organ. zation and aid its efforts.

The distinction between murder and manslaughter is already sufficiently loose and indefinite, and mainly serves to give hanging juries an opportunity for hanging, and benevolent juries a chance to exercise their benevolence. The Illinois Constitutional Convention now proposes to split the straw still more finely and to divide the crime of murder itself into two degrees-the first to be punished capitally, possibility of practically keeping up these distific analysis of homicide than we possess at present. The business of juries now is to guess by the evidence, which only serves to bewilder those which are not intelligent. Society would be 'If the child wants its Mother Goose, we, in a totally different thing-the relation of man our musical infancy, demand our Dog Tray, to man would be utterly changed, probat of 'our negro songs, our Claribel ballads, our brass | for the better-if we could only demonstrate bands. It is true, we may, like goodschildren, motive instead of divining it. But how are we satisfactorily or scientifically to do this? How are we to arrive at the dominant motive in the mind of another, when most men find it is spossible accurately to determine the reasons of their own action ! In homicide, the fact of the killing is all we can certainly know, and even then we must have the corpus delicti to start with. This knowledge authorizes restraint and the punishment involved in restraint; but until we can logically demonstrate the malice prepense, it does not authorize the halter.

According to The London Lancet, which is good medical authority, the Queen of England is in a condition of ill health-so much so that she was unable to be present at the opening of Parliament-and this occasions great anxiety, as she suffers from very serious attacks of neuralgia and a general derangement of the nervous system. She has reason. She has, during the last few years, since the death of her excellent husband, been treated by a portion of the English press and English people not as if she were the first lady in he realm, and hardly as if she were a woman at all; her shrinking from the public gaze has been sneered at, and there have been greater insults which we will not mention. The average Briton may be immensely expert at making money, but it very often happens that he is anything but a gentleman.

The White Mountain Medical Society of New-Hampshire has adopted a very stupid by-law. Any member who advertises himself "by reporting his operations in newspapers," shall first be reprimanded, and, for the second offense, expelled! This is carrying professional daintiness a little beyond the limits of common sense. If a surgeon has successfully performed a rare and difficult operation, there is every reason in the world for giving notice of it, first to his professional brethren, which he can do in a medical journal; and, secondly, to the public, which can only be enlightened through the medium of a newspaper. You may call this "advertising," if you please, but we were never able to see why a good doctor should not advertise just as freely as a good habor-

It is a curious circumstance, and one well calculated either to point a moral or to call a sneer from the satirist, that James W. Marshall, the man who first discovered gold in Calfornia, is now living at a place called Kelsey's Diggings, in Eldorado County, in reduced circumstances, working for his board and clothing, and unable to earn any more than the cost of these. "The yellow, precious, glitter-"ing gold," as Timon calls it, has done Marshall no service; and if he had turned his back upon it, and left it in the "dark and dirty" placer, he might to-day have been in better circumstances. It is not opportunity which we lack, and for which we are always bawling like children, but the instinct of improvement which Nature has not been pleased to give to every-

The unity and the harmony of interests in their need of Protection against the warfare of British Free Trade, were well uttered in debate by the great Economist in the French Chamber of Deputies : "When you have once entered upon a manufacturing career, when skilled labor has once been developed among you, when the welfare of a considerable part of the population depends upon it, when the interests of the people are intermingled the one with the other, to sacrifice one is to sacrifice all." The driving of even the smallest wedge into our imperfectly Protective Tanif system should be jealously resisted. Every interest in the country should be protected. Not the least nor the poorest of them should be exposed or compromised.

The schools of Nashville are said to have been once very good; but they have now s School Board which began business by turning out all "the Yankee teachers" and putting in their places "native" pedagogues. One of these, a little while since, on being asked, could not explain the causes of day and night; and upon this the pupils rebelled, the seminary was in an uproar, the police were called in, and the great business of teaching the young idea how to shoot was, for a time, suspended. There was incredible stupidity in supposing that any teachers could be better than Yankse teachers, for the Yankees invented the business. No wonder they talk in Nashville of selling the public property to pay the city debta!

If a woman wants to be a lawyer, we do not see why she should not be permitted to be, if qualified. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, after an examination by Judge Williams of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Illinois, was pronounced duly qualified. But the Supreme Court have refused to allow her to practice for a great variety of reasons, the principal one, so far as we can see, being that she is "a married 'woman," and is therefore not bound by contracts not affecting her own property; so that if Lawyer Bradwell should cheat a client the said client would have no action against het But how much business would Lawyer Bradwell get, if she begun that little game?

'Twas a crushing reply Thiers made in the Chamber of Deputies to the British Free Trade cant: "Do you indeed wish to build up around 'France a Chinese wall?" "No!" said the great Protectionist statesman; "I wish to "develop the labor of my country-that is, I "wish to create it where it is not, and to main "tain it where it is." The whole body of